Joint Attack Munition Systems (JAMS)

Introduction

The Joint Attack Munition Systems (JAMS) Project Office was established in June 2005 with the merging of two project offices, Aviation Rockets and Missiles and Joint Common Missile. The office manages all aviation missiles within the Army.

Mission

The Laser HELLFIRE provides attack helicopter point target precision strike missile capability to defeat armor and selected targets.

The Longbow HELLFIRE provides the warfighter an air-to-ground precision missile system to engage and defeat individual advanced-armor, hard-point targets while increasing aircraft survivability.

The 2.75-in. Rocket provides air-to-ground suppression, smoke screening, illumination, and direct and indirect fires to defeat area materiel and personnel targets at close and extended ranges.

The Advanced Precision Kill Weapon System (APKWS™) will provide a low-cost, precision strike against soft-point targets while minimizing collateral damage.

System Description

The JAMS Project Office manages all variants of both the 70-mm Rocket (formerly 2.75-in. Rocket) and the HELLFIRE Missile as well as technology elements from the prior Joint Common Missile program. The 70-mm Rocket, with the exception of the Advanced Precision Kill Weapon System (APKWS™), is a free-flight rocket that has become the standard, ground-attack rocket and was used extensively in the Korean War, Vietnam, and Desert Storm. It is also known as HYDRA-70 since there are multiple warheads that can be used on the rocket motor. It is a conventional ammunition item used by all U.S. Services and many foreign countries. Both 70-mm Rockets and HELLFIRE Missiles are the primary armament for the U.S. Army's AH-64 Apache, OH-58D Kiowa Warrior, the U.S. Marine Corps' AH-1W Super Cobra, and the U.S. Navy's UH-60 Blackhawk.

The APKWS™, currently under development, is a guided rocket that utilizes HYDRA 70 components coupled with a Semi-Active Laser guidance system to meet the need for a low-cost, mid-range, air-to-ground system capable of defeating targets other than heavy armor. The weapon will provide increased stowed kills and be capable of point-target accuracy while minimizing collateral damage. This weapon will fill the gap between the current unguided 2.75-in. Rocket system and the HELLFIRE anti-armor system. The APKWS™ can be employed by all rotary-wing platforms that currently use the HYDRA 70.

The HELLFIRE family of missiles consists of Basic HELLFIRE, HELLFIRE II, and the Longbow HELLFIRE (LBHF). During

Operation Desert Storm, HELLFIRE earned the reputation of being one of the military's most formidable tank killers. Its multi-mission capabilities were successfully demonstrated in combat against a wide variety of targets, including radar installations, communication posts, bunkers, buildings, anti-aircraft emplacements, oil rigs, and bridges. Most recently, HELLFIRE Missiles were used extensively in Operations Iraqi Freedom (OIF) and Enduring Freedom (OEF). The Longbow HELLFIRE Missile was used successfully in combat for the first time in OIF.

For more information, please contact:

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Joint Attack Munition Systems (JAMS)

Management of all Army Aviation Rockets and Missiles

70-mm Rockets, HELLFIRE, HELLFIRE II, Longbow HELLFIRE, and Joint Common Missile

Primary armament for the U.S. Army's AH-64 Apache, OH-58D Kiowa Warrior; U.S. Navy's UH-60 Blackhawk, MH-60R Seahawk, and F/A-18E/F Super Hornet; and U.S. Marine Corps' AH-1W/Z Super Cobra

Supporting technology development for future missile programs

United States Army Program Executive Office

MISSILES AND SPACE